Case Report

Case Report: Monitoring the Adequacy of Anticoagulation During CPB in Factor XII Deficiency

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Keywords: cardiopulmonary bypass, Factor XII (Hageman Factor) deficiency, anticoagulation, intrinsic coagulation pathway

ABSTRACT
Cardiopulmonary bypass was performed on a 57 year old white male with a known Factor XII deficiency. Preoperative laboratory screening revealed an abnormal activated prothrombin time of 75.8 seconds and a pre-heparinized activated clotting time (ACT) of 560 seconds. Since this ACT was prolonged, heparin administration was managed using heparin concentrations. Thrombin times, soluble fibrin monomer complexes, and D-dimers were monitored while on bypass. Additional heparin was given to maintain heparin concentration > 3.5 U/ml. Postoperatively the patient experienced no coagulopathy, no excess bleeding, and required no homologous blood product administration. The use of heparin levels by protamine titration to monitor the adequacy of anticoagulation, as monitored by D-dimers and soluble fibrin monomer complexes proved to be successful in this patient.

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INTRODUCTION

Factor XII, Hageman factor (FXII), is a single chain polypeptide that when in contact with a foreign surface becomes converted to activated FXII as part of the intrinsic coagulation pathway involving vessel endothelium and the kallikrein and kinin systems (1). While FXII is an integral portion of the coagulation cascade, it is not required for normal hemostasis to occur. FXII deficiency is detected only on routine laboratory screening tests since clinical manifestations are rarely produced (2). Patients with FXII deficiency, an autosomal recessive trait (3), do not have bleeding disorders and have successfully undergone cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB). However, safe monitoring of adequate heparin anticoagulation in these patients with prolonged ACTs is undefined.

CASE DESCRIPTION

The patient was a 57 year old white male weighing 89 kilograms with a known FXII deficiency discovered at the time of nephrolithotomy two years previously. He had no history of bleeding complications. He had an inferior myocardial infarction six years previously and had undergone three coronary angioplasties in the last five months. Cardiac catheterization revealed three vessel coronary disease and a left ventricular ejection fraction of .41 with inferior akinesis.

Preoperative laboratory values revealed FXII activity <3%, a prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and ACT (Table 1). Before, during and after CPB, a coagulation battery was monitored. Heparin was given to maintain a level of 3.5 units per milliliter (u/ml). D-dimer and soluble fibrin monomer complexes (SFMC) levels were measured to detect subclinical thrombosis (Table 1). A thrombelastograph (TEG) tracing was obtained before and after bypass. The pre-bypass TEG was normal, and except an expected prolongation of the R and K with a decreased alpha angle on the postoperative study, no unusual findings occurred.

Heparin concentrations were measured in the operating room using a commercially available system that does heparin assays using heparin/protamine titration. The advantage of this device was the decreased time to obtain results (several minutes compared to half an hour for average laboratory analysis). This was especially important in this case since low heparin concentrations required the immediate administration of additional heparin. When the heparin concentration was below 3.5 u/ml, the additional heparin dose was calculated based upon the estimated patient blood volume and the desired change in the heparin concentration in the blood.

After the heparin loading dose (300 u/kg), ACTs remained above 1000 seconds throughout the case (automated⁶ and hand-

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a  Haemoscope Corp., Morton Grove, IL 60053  
b  Medtronic HemoTec, Inc., Englewood, CO 80112  
c  International Technidyne Corp., Edison, NJ 08820
Table 1
Patient laboratory values. ACT = activated clotting time, aPTT = activated partial thromboplastin time, AT III = antithrombin III, BT = bleeding time, HCT = hematocrit, [heparin] = heparin concentration, Plt count = platelet count, PT = prothrombin time, TT = thrombin time, *= data not obtained at this time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST [normal]</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>5 POST</th>
<th>ON CPB</th>
<th>30' ON CPB</th>
<th>90' ON CPB</th>
<th>POST-PROTAMINE</th>
<th>POST-OP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT (sec) [11.1-12.5]</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aPTT (sec) [24.4-36.5]</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT (sec) [20.0-24.0]</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>&gt;120</td>
<td>&gt;120</td>
<td>&gt;120</td>
<td>&gt;120</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT (min) [1.5-8.0]</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-dimer [μg/mL] [&lt;0.5]</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT III (%) [84-123]</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT (sec) [90-110;&gt;480]</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[heparin] [&gt;3.5U/ml]</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plt count [k/cumm] [140-440]</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT (%) [37-47]</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*= data not obtained at this time
REFERENCES


